DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$35
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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28. 1864.

VOL. I—No. 234.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

United States Finances.

The reader will find below a very interesting statement of the volume, classification, and rate of increase of the United States debt. It is in the form of a circular addressed to our agents abroad, by the Secretary of State, Mr. Benjamin treats the subject very lucidly, and, though in a brief space, very comprehensively. The argument he addresses to the capitalists of Europe is unanswerable, and has only to be presented to be respected. It will be observed, too, that it is carefully based on the official exhibits of the Washington Government, though these are far from presenting the full amount of the public liabilities.

The money lenders of Europe, by making themselves practical parties to the war against us, will find themselves in the light of Mr. Benjamin's exposition, undermining their own investments.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, 10th October, 1864.

Sir—For some months past the United States have been able to uphold their sinking finances by the sale of large amounts of public stocks in the German markets These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling. There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. We deem it advisable to present an analysis of the financial condition of the United States, drawn from their official reports, for the information of European capitalists, with some remarks on the probable influence of continued investments by them, not only in retarding the restoration of peace on this continent, but in destroying the resources on which alone they can rely for the security of investments already made.

Appended hereto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal finances, based on the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, on the 30th ult., and at four previous dates in the present year, with statements of the amount of annual interest on the debt at the three different dates, and a table showing the rate of increase of the debt.

From these tables, as well as from other facts to be mentioned, some remarkable facts may be deduced.

The annual interest of the public debt was at the end of last month, $81,778,648. This sum already exceeds the total revenue of the United States as it existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. This revenue, as derived from all sources and from all the States thus united; amounted, for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, to $76,752,033. But the amount of this debt, large as it is, increases with frightful rapidity. The rates of increase of the debt was $1,962,900 per day in the first period of 105 days included in the statement; this increase was augmented ten per cent. in the next period of 50 days, and reached $2,161,940 per day; and this augmented sum was again increased by five per cent. in the next period of 58 days, leaving the present daily increase $2,215,200. It is further to be observed that the entire increase is now in the interest-bearing debt. The first of the tables shows that the amount of the non-interest bearing debt was, on the 30th September, about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composed of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent. in gold to seven and three-tenths per cent. in paper. No money is borrowed at less than six per cent., the attempt to borrow at five having failed, and the small amount issued being now quoted at a discount of four per cent.

Taking it for granted that the United States will persist in their insane attempt to subjugate the South, it is not difficult to form an estimate of their financial condition on the 1st May next, the probable date for the commencement of an active campaign. The interval from the 30th September to 1st May is 212 days. If the increase of their public debt during that interval be estimated at two millions and a quarter per day, which is but a trifle more than the present rate, it will amount to $476,000,000, on which the interest at an average of six and a half per cent., will be $31,005,000 per annum.

The United States then will be compelled, if a new campaign is commenced next year, to begin it under the pressure of a total debt of about $2,480,000,000, bearing an annual interest of about $112,780,000. If to this amount be added the pension list to the army and navy, to which the faith of the United States is pledged as sacredly as to the payment of the money borrowed, it is a moderate estimate to place the annual charge on their finances, as it will exist on the 1st of May, 1865, at $120,000,000, leaving out of view the unliquidated claims which are reported by the Solicitor of their Treasury to reach "hundreds of millions of dollars."

The appropriation made for the payment of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1864, was £26,400,000, equal to about $128,000,000; so that the United States will, in the four years of war, expiring on the 1st of May next, have incurred a debt of which the annual charge will be nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain in two centuries.—To the public debt of the United States there should, however, be added the public debt of the several States, the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained, but as given in the "National Almanac," for 1864, the debt of what are therein called "loyal States," amounts to about $200,000,000, at an average interest of 6½ per cent., thus making an addition of $13,000,000 per annum to the sum above stated, and rendering it certain that the annual charge of the debt of the United States, on the 1st of May next, will exceed that of Great Britain.

It should not be overlooked that, in addition to the vast sums thus raised on credit, the United States are spending every dollar that can be collected by the most onerous taxation ever imposed on a people. It was recently stated in a letter of Mr. Fessenden that taxation was expected to produce one million of dollars a day. If this estimate at all approximate accuracy, this annual taxation of $365,000,000 exceeds by upwards of thirty millions of dollars the entire revenue of Great Britain, as estimated by Mr. Gladstone, for the year ending on the 31st of March last. The revenue of Great Britain is gathered from a population of about 29,000,000, peacefully employed in productive labor, while the taxation of the United States is exacted from a population of about 23,000,000, of whom a very large number have been converted from producers into consumers and destroyers of public wealth. When the taxation by the several States is added to this charge, it may be concluded with entire confidence that the utmost resources that can be derived from taxation have already been reached, and that if the war be continued for another campaign, there is no possibility of conducing it without an addition to the public debt at the rate of two and a quarter millions of dollars a day, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is that the increase in the event supposed will be very much larger.

The facts thus presented demonstrate that if the United States persist as is now threatened, in carrying on the war for another year, the burthen of their public debt will be such as to render it absolutely impossible for them to pay, even if actuated, with entire unanimity, by a sincere desire to meet their obligations. It may be left to others to speculate on the probability of such unanimity, but it is certain that three of the largest States have already repudiated in part, their public debt, by refusing to pay in coin the interest due in Europe, thus confiscating one half of the amount due to the European bond-holders. The possibility of paying the debt already incurred is dependent solely upon a prompt cessation of hostilities. Without, therefore, entering into any discussion of the morality of furnishing to the United States the means of waging a war so savage, so monstrous as that now raging on this continent, it would seem that the simplest dictates of self interest should unite all those who have already ventured investments in the Federal funds, in a concerted effort to cut off all further supplies, and thus to force that cessation of hostilities which alone can save the investments already made from entire loss. If the capitalists of Europe withhold further supplies, the resources of the United States are so far exhausted as to render the restoration of peace certain at no distant day. It is in the power of the same capitalists, by furnishing the means for the gratification of the insane passions of the North, to plunge the borrowers into irretrievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the loss of all their own investments, past as well as future.

In presenting the foregoing statement, reference has been intentionally omitted to the local debt contracted by the counties, parishes and municipalities in the Northern States, for the purpose of raising money to buy mercenaries in order to relieve themselves from the burthen of the conscription. We have no means of estimating the amount. We only know that the price at which these human beings are bought for slaughter, varies from $500 to $1,000 per man, and that the calls for men have amounted to very many hundreds of thousands. Some of the Northern journals speak of this local debt as "enormous;" but this term is too vague to justify us in hazarding an estimate of the amount.

I am authorized, by the President, to request that you will give to this dispatch such publicity as will cause it to reach those whose interests may be involved in its contents.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. A. Dudley Mann, &c., &c., &c., Brussels, Belgium.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864.	Int'st debt.	Non-inte't.	Total.
Mar'h, 1,	1,047,342,000	465,957,440	1,513,299,730
June 14,	1,217,642,000	501,753,274	1,719,895,174
Aug't 3,	1,295,541,000	531,584,270	1,827,492,170
Aug. 30,	1,859,996,492	519,468,267	1,878,564,759
Sept. 30,	1,487,671,815	468,301,899	1,955,973,714

Annual int. 14th June.....71,699,730
" 30th August..77,447,122
" 30th Sept.....81,778,643

September 30—
923,085,941, on which annual interest in coin..... $54,608,446
564,685,874, on which annual interest in currency..... 27,170,197

1,487,671,815, total int. debt, bearing total int..... 81,778,643
468,301,899, total non-int. debt

1,955,973,714, total debt September 30.

RATE OF INCREASE.

	Increase.	Days.	Per day.
March 1 to June 14,	$206,095,445	105	$1,962,900
June 14 to Aug. 30,	108,096,986	50	2,161,940
August 3 to Sep. 30,	128,481,544	58	2,215,200

List of Casualties

In the 5th North Carolina, Regiment (infantry), in the battle of Cedar Run, near, Strasburg, Virginia, Oct. 19th, 1864:

Field and Staff J. M. Taylor, Bat. Maj., Commanding; wounded in right side.

Co. A, Killed, none. Wounded, Sergt S Albertins breast, sergt J W Monk left arm amputated, privates A Holder, J W Atkinson hip, D A Rayankle Missing, Corpl C C Carver, privates W A Mansfield and I Norris.

B, Killed, none Wounded, none. Missing, Privates J A Duke, John Woodward, J R Blue, A Helms.

C, Killed, Wm Lassiter. Wounded, Sergt H W Godwin face, privates A Oneal left shoulder, G H Perry left thigh, Thos Beasley left arm, Ransom Penny finger, N Creech left shoulder.

D, Killed, Privates J W Denning, H A Linn, W A R Porter. Wounded, Capt E M Daguid shoulder, privates W A Langston arm, Amos Dunn head, M Joiner thigh, D M Stirewalt foot, M J Stirewald face and hand.

E, Wounded, Elie Garner neck, W G L Peacock hip. Missing, N Nicol.

F, Killed, none. Wounded, Sergt J H Ellis left groin and right hip.

G, Killed, Private Thos Price. Wounded, Noah Canup knee, Wm Moore thigh.

H, Killed, Jackson Copeland. Wounded, Corpl Thos Felton thigh.

I, No casualties.

K Wounded, Privates Jas Beaver knee, Charles Brown side.

Recapitulation.—Killed, Enlisted men 6; wounded, officers, 2; enlisted men 24; missing, enlisted men, 8. Aggregate total 40.

North Carolina papers please copy.

S. B. WEST, Capt.
Commanding 5th N. C. Reg't.

There was quite a fair showing of country produce on the streets yesterday which was sold at remunerative prices. Eggs, butter, lard, ham, molasses, corn, potatoes, and various other articles of prime necessity, all of which went off like hot cakes.—*Charlotte Times.*

Letter from East Tennessee.

IN THE FIELD, Oct. 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

The operations of the cavalry in this department have been very active and important for the past few weeks, teaching the enemy some serious lessons. The engagement of yesterday was a most signal victory, a complete rout and stampede of the enemy, though not without sad loss to our forces, of which I shall hereafter speak.

Some 500 cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Brown, of the Federal army, came to Greenville on the 11th instant as an escort for Colonel Robert Crawford, Lincoln's elector for East Tennessee. This was communicated to the proper general officer, when steps were immediately taken to capture or drive the gay troopers from the place. Other important movements were dispensed with, looking to the dislodgment of the enemy from the country, in order to capture this force.

Crawford had finished his oration in behalf of Lincoln and Johnson, and was talking of the early occupation of their entire State, declaring that the "rebels" had all gone from the country to Richmond for the purpose of reinforcing Lee, &c., when, in the midst of his harangue, the dashing Carter struck his flank on the Farm Spring road south of Greenville. He called to Colonel Brown, commanding the Federal forces, and told him to "stand his ground, that they could annihilate the rebels," &c. On came the "rebels," and in a few moments the roar of muskets was responded to by a squadron of cavalry dashing down on the Rheatown and Greenville road, under Major Toole. In a few minutes the valiant Crawford was seen making his way for Bull's Gap as fast as his horse could carry him, followed by the Federal column.—The enemy made no stand whatever in the chase of eighteen miles. They leaped from their horses and took to the woods, whilst our gallant cavaliers pressed hard on their rear.—Horses and their equipments complete, small arms and clothing were found at every step of the entire distance. Five of the enemy were killed, twenty-three captured, seventy-five horses, one hundred stand of arms, with full equipments, and two stand of colors, also fell into our hands.

Great fears are entertained by the Lincoln party of East Tennessee that McClellan will be elected. I am credibly informed by intelligent persons inside the enemy's lines, that all the prominent Union men of the country are for McClellan. Netherland and Nelson are bold in their demands for him. Prisoners captured yesterday are for "little Mac," as they call him, notwithstanding they are Johnson's State guards! Some even think that McClellan will beat Lincoln in this State. Netherland and Nelson have both become disgusted with Lincoln, and thus express themselves.

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Enemy, 3,600 strong, evacuated Bull's Gap yesterday morning before day, and moved hurriedly in the direction of Bean's Station. They were much frightened. Their evacuation was caused by Confederate movements in the West. All is working well in this Department.

The Railroad bridge at Mosby creek is destroyed. The garrison of the enemy captured.

More anon. BIRD.

ATTENTION REFUGEES!!

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having changed their business, now offer for sale that well-known Tally-Ho property, in Granville County, N. C., immediately on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', ten miles south west from Oxford, 18 miles from the R. & G. R. R., and 22 miles from the N. C. C. R. R., in a healthy section of country, and entirely safe from raids by the enemy. Two flourishing schools, male and female, are convenient, and is one of the finest locations for a country store, and the best location for a Tobacco Factory in the State.

The tract of Land consists of 216 acres, and is well improved, having a Dwelling with seven Rooms, six fire places; and another Dwelling with three rooms, two fire-places, an Office with two Rooms, fire-place to each.; 10 Negro Cabins, 2 Smoke-Houses, a meat Storehouse 20 by 52 feet, a Tobacco Factory 40 by 66 feet, two storyies high, with 23 Tobacco Presses, Mills, Shapers, in fact all necessary fixtures, and room to work 75 to 100 hands, team House, Box Shop Work-Shop 28 by 52 feet, one House 26 by 30 feet, two storys; a Blacksmith Shop, two Forges, one large Granary 34 by 46 feet, Well, Stables for twenty head of Horses, two good Corn-Cribs, Carriage-House, two Orchards of the best selection of Fruits; and a never-failing Well of Splendid Water in the yard.

Also, one Lot of 8 acres, with a good Dwelling with four rooms, two fire-places, and all necessary out houses, and good well of Water.

One other five acre Lot, with a good Dwelling, three rooms and one fire-place, out houses and a splendid well of Water. Most all the improvements have been put up in the last 6 or 10 years. All the land joins and can be cut up to suit purchasers.

It is not necessary to say anything further, as the place will recommend itself upon examination.

We also have a large lot of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, from medium to finest grades, and a lot of Smoking Tobacco.

All of the above named property we will sell for Confederate money, or a part in Negroes.—This property is in a section of country where there is convenient a quantity of good River Bottom Land, which can be rented. For further particulars address the undersigned at Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

J. L. JONES & BRO.

P. S.—I wish to BUY two or four STEAM SAW MILLS, of 25 horse power or more, in good running order. Also wish to HIRE for the next year some TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY or THREE HUNDRED HANDS. Those having hands to hire and wishing to secure good homes for them, will do well to make early application.

I also wish to BUY ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF SORGHUM, for which I will pay a fair price. For further particulars address the undersigned, Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

J. L. JONES.

October 26th, 1864.—d6t

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,

TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

LANDS FOR RENT IN NASH COUNTY.

Will be rented out at Hilliardston, Nash County, to the highest bidder, on the 12th November, Two Farms, on each of which 6 or 8 hands can be worked to advantage. There is on each place a good Overseer's house, and Negro Cabins.

W. H. & W. F. ROWLAND.
October 27, 1864.—d4t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, October 12, 1864.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS, FIVE HUNDRED Million loan.—Sale continued. Numerous applications having been made for bonds at the established price of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest, under circumstances that entitled them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale at the above price until farther notice.

Agents for the sale of these bonds are instructed to act in accordance with this order; and the attention of disbursing officers of the government is particularly called to it.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Sec. of the Treas.

oct 19 d2w

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 56.

I. THE attention of Inspectors of Conscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order, No. 82. A. & I. G. O., current series. All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to Camps of Instruction without delay.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III. Special attention is directed to Par IV., General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

By order J. R. McLEAN.
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

I. THE Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. and I. G. Office, (current series). To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list, showing their ages, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept 30, 1864. Duplicates of such ist will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service.—The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will be prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days, as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistance will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No. 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order. S. COOPER,
24-d6t A. and I. Gen.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Citizen, Salisbury Watchman, State Journal, Conservative, Ashville News, Iredell Express, Wadesboro' Argus, copy three times. Such of the above papers as are published weekly copy twice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, Oct. 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 57.

BY direction of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, Enrolling Officers will allow all Railroad employees to remain at their present duties until action can be taken at his office.

By order of Maj. McLEAN.
Acting Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 24-d3t Adjutant.

☞ Conservative, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Salisbury Watchman copy three times; Fayetteville Observer one week.

HEAD'QRS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, NEAR CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, Oct., 19th, 1864.

NOTICE TO ABSENTEES!

All officers and men of this Brigade whose leaves and furloughs have expired, or who are otherwise absent without proper authority are most earnestly called upon to return without delay to their respective Regiments.

Should this call not be promptly complied with, immediate steps will be taken to have all who come under its terms, arrested and brought back.

The Brigade, depleted by many battles, is fast filling up, and if this call be promptly complied with will soon assume its former proportions.

By command of Col. H. McKETHAN.
Commanding Brigade:
EDWARD WHITE,
oct 24-dtf A. A. Gen'l.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30.00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60.00
" " dozen..... 9.00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address

oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet.—At the present price of rosin, freight and iron, it costs the Company $57 50 per thousand feet to make it. WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

oct 26-dtln.

OFFICIAL.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE 2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, WILSON, Oct. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not acted by their physical condition, are excused from attendance on the appointed days. But persons who have been detailed for any purpose; or who are now at home pending action upon their applications; or who have been recommended, or assigned to light duty in any and all of the departments of the government, are required to be present, if not absent at camp.

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.

Snow Hill, Green county, Saturday. October 22, 1864.

Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.

Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864,

Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864.

Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

JNO. M LITTLE,
oct 17taw-ft. Capt. and En. Officer.
Conservative copy 3 times:

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

$35,000 WAKE CO. BONDS FOR SALE.

On the 29th day of October next. (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the auction store of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in the City of Raleigh,

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF WAKE COUNTY BONDS.

These Bonds are in sums of $1000, $500 and $100, to run for ten years, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually.

6,500 N. C. Treasury Notes, one's and two's.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS,
County Trustee.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO,
oct 24-dtds Auctioneers.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

BAGGAGE AT AUCTION!

At Auction on the 29th (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, we will sell a magnificent lot of unclaimed BAGGAGE from the N. C. C. Railroad.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 24-eodtd Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty. W. J. SAUNDERS.

October 26, 1864.—dtd

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district	on Monday	14,	Nov.	1864.
Panther Branch	" " Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones	" " Wednes'y	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill	" Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak & Beaver Creek	" Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary	" " Saturday	19	"	"
Houses Creek	" " Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek	" Tuesday	22	"	"
Fish Dam	" " Wednes'y	23	"	"
New Light	" " Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek	" " Friday	25	"	"
St. Matthews & St. Marks	" " Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest	" " Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads	" " Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffaloe	" " Wednes'y	30	"	"
Marks Creek	" " Thursday	31	"	"
St. Mary's	" " Friday	1	Dec.	"
Raleigh	" from Monday	4 to Wednesday	13	" "

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Oct. 26-d2w.

Standard, Progress and Conservative copy two times weekly.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for cash, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend. J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.

Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtnov15.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. CORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf. Falkland N. C.

NOTICE.

TAX IN KIND.

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. These producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks'	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes'	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luws',	Thursday.	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday.	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 6th, 1864-dtf Assessors.

☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of Vol. I, $12 50; Vol. II, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscribers. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dt Agent.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

WE WILL PAY FROM $5 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES or will put steel in one Axe for two old ones. Five and six inch STOVEPIPE made to order. SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1864.—d8t

FOR RENT.

I will RENT the House now occupied by me and for some time kept as a Hotel, containing 12 Rooms, independent of the Dining Room, 24 X 60 feet. The building will be rented with or without the furniture. Possession given immediately if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1864.—dtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 2d day of November, I shall sell at public auction, $30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.

L. A. PASCHALL, Ch'm'n
Oxford, Oct 13 dtd. of Relief Board.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY SPLENDID NEW RESIDENCE for sale in the town of HENDERSON, N. C. The dwelling house has eight large rooms, with fire place to each, and Kitchen, Smoke-house, Dairy, Stables and Crib; all entirely new and commodious. The grounds around the residences are MAGNIFICENTLY ORNAMENTED by an Irishman skilled in the business. The garden not to be surpassed in fertility and varied products. The LOT has about 15 ACRES OF LAND attached.

Apply to, or address,

W. H. HUGHES,
oct 18 1864—d12t Henderson, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

Left in one of the Passenger Cars, from Greensboro', on Friday last, a BAG containing a Lady's BONNET BOX—the latter marked Mrs. M. Rochelle Tyler—the bag also contained other articles. Also, a Valise or Satchel, with a large Blanket strapped round it. These articles were either carried on towards Goldsboro', or taken from the cars here, or before reaching Raleigh.

The above reward will be paid for their delivery to Mr. A. M GORMAN, at the Confederate office.
Raleigh, Oct. 21.—d5t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

While we go on to approve the judicious action of the Governors at Augusta, we cannot forbear pausing a moment to note the inconsistency between Governor Vance's opinions there, and his opinions here, as his organ represents them. Say the Governors in their resolutions, "We earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able-bodied man, without exception," &c. Says the organ of Governor Vance—"Send every able-bodied man to the front— * * We object to this for several reasons." We should like to know whether Governor Vance is to be viewed in his Augusta or in his Raleigh aspect. To our apprehension, there is a manifest want of similarity in the two pictures.

We should be glad to see a more catholic spirit pervade the Governor's organ. Since the day it announced the necessity of keeping up two parties, it has very clearly become the organ of *one*. In all its leaders we may smell *platforms*. Its language assumes an air politic, in which words signify, or not, according to the after advantage or disadvantage, of a given meanning. This is the work of a shrewd and wily politician, but very far from being an indication of a candid and independent reasoner. In the very article to which we allude, the leader of October 23d, the premises assumed are wholly erroneous, to say the least, if not uncandid. They are themselves calculated to mislead the people and produce disaffection. "Send every able-bodied man to the front." We have never in all our intercourse with our fellow-citizens heard such a sentiment expressed; certainly we have never uttered such ourselves; and when the *Conservative* starts out to oppose so clear an impracticability, it assumes a work of supererogation, but at the same time instils false ideas into the people.

What has all along been said by those who favor the proper reinforcement of the army, is that, *all men capable of bearing arms, who are not rendering more service to the cause in their occupations at home, ought to be sent to the field*; and they are not to be the judges of their services, but proper judges are to be chosen by law to decide on their merits.—And in the meantime, that State officers and others, who are not exempt but only allowed to remain on certificate, should not be relieved from service unless they are *necessary* at home.

Now, does the *Conservative* agree with us in this proposition or no? We have reason to believe that Gov. Vance does agree *with us*. Indeed our information is, that he bore a prominent part in the patriotic action of the Governors, and was noted among his compeers for his decided advocacy of strong measures in support of the cause. But we leave our cotemporary, in order to note the further action of the Governors.

After requesting the transfer to the field of all able bodied *Confederate employees*, and the filling of their places with disabled persons, the Governors aim a blow at Provost Marshals, and Provost Guards, and Passport Agents, in which we entirely concur. If there be any class which more than another has contributed to annoy the people—to disgust them, and to turn away the popular affection from the cause of the country, it is that class of men who make a show of their *easy offices*, beglitter themselves with lace and buttons, wear outre garments, have a *surplus* of fat beasts which they bestride and rattle through the streets upon—who when they are decked in their finery, show along side of a veteran fighting soldier, like a patent leather pump, pure French and glossy bright, shows beside a mud bedaubed brogan. One lisps of the parlor and dance—the other of labor and the field. The Governors are right that a great many of such nuisances can be abated; and wherever they are not absolutely necessary, such military offices as Provost Marshals, Provost Guards, Passport Agents, &c., ought to be abolished. And where they *are* necessary, it would be well for the incumbent to make what is at best an odious authority, as acceptable to the people as possible, by walking as far as possible within the strict line of public sentiment. Provost Marshals, and Provost Guards, and Passport Agents may be very admirable adjuncts to good order, and very valuable aids to the Confederate authorities, but they must be not only preservers of order, but the *keepers* of good order—examples themselves.

The Governors have but expressed the general sentiment in this regard. So in recomending the passage of stringent measures for the arrest and return of deserters and stragglers. The laws for this purpose cannot be too stringent. The State ought to be made too hot to hold deserters from the army. They now know the enormity of their offence—they have refused offers of pardon, or have received its benefits. They are enemies to the cause and to the people. They fill the land with robbery and murder, and put in fear whole neighborhoods of orderly and quiet people. They and their aiders and abettors, as well as those who inspire the disaffection which induces their desertion, should be held to condign punishment.

We trust the Legislature will take efficient steps to keep deserters out of North Carolina. This can only be done by satisfying them that they are in less danger in our army, than they are in our woods.

The Telegraph.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* proposes the building of a Press and People's Telegraph line, that shall connect as far as practicable, every portion of the Confederacy. It is proposed that the stockholders shall content themselves with simple interest on their investment, until the same is repaid by the business done on the line; and the profits thereafter are to be appropriated to the perpetuation of an institution or association for the education of the children of dead soldiers, and the relief of their distressed families. In other words, the patronage of the telegraph by the people, will be the maintenance by them of a noble public charity. Two great elements of success, therefore, exist in the very foundation of the enterprise—patriotism in supporting the offspring of those who have fought our battles, and the inestimable advantages accruing from a prompt and economical diffusion of news.

By this means it is claimed that telegraping can be made almost as cheap as correspondence: and, secondly, the business minds of the country can communicate with each other at a moment's notice, subject to no arbitrary laws. The Government will be saved half of its present expense, while the press will be enabled to diffuse that full, early and complete intelligence of even ordinary events, which is now more impracticable than desirable. It will be a popular line, a prompt line, and a cheap line. Under the control of liberal managers—men who, by experience, know the wants of the public—without the draw back attached to it of being a huge extortioner, that seeks to benefit private purses at the expense of the people, the new telegraph will at once commend itself to popular sympathy, and receive that popular aid which must, beyond peradventure, result in success.

The *South Carolinian* says some of the largest capitalists of the country, who knew no such word as "fail," and whose public spirit is bounded by no narrow views of individual gain, are willing to enlist heartily in the undertaking, and to co-operate to the fullest extent in making it a gigantic success.

This proposition and movement has been called out by the exorbitant price for Press telegrams the present Telegraph Company have notified will be charged after the present month—which will increase the present cost of telegraphic matter received by the Press of the Confederacy, from about *twelve hundred* dollars, to something like *twenty thousand* dollars a year. Of course the Press cannot possibly afford to pay such an amount, and the consequence must be the entire suspension of Press dispatches, if the Telegraph Company persists in its outrageous advance.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* most truly says, the Press has had a great struggle for existence since the inauguration of this war. Hundreds of things, unknown to the public, have conspired to pull down this great lever in the hands of freemen. It has been compelled to submit to many unjust and ungenerous things—which are treasured up in the dingy editorial sanctums throughout the land, to come forth in more quiet times, with a force which will be irresistible. It is useless to make threats; cowardly to do so; but the persecuters of the Press, had better fortify themselves now.

The scheme suggested by our friends of the *Carolinian*, though it may now seem premature, and one not to be readily accomplished, can, by the power of a united Press, soon be put in operation. The Telegraph Company must be just—must not become one of the extortioners and speculators of the country.—The newspapers while everything has advanced from twenty to forty times its value in gold, continue to send forth their daily and weekly issues, at an advance of only four to six above the peace prices; and they only ask some spirit of accommodation from those, who necessarily become connected with them in a business way.

The Probabilities of a Battle.

The Richmond *Whig* begins to doubt whether Grant will make the grand effort against Richmond that he evidently contemplated some weeks ago, as a means of rendering the re-election of his master certain. There have been so many failures in essential parts of his plan, that he probably now sees in the adventure more risk of defeating, than chance of promoting, the election. His preliminary movements of two or three weeks ago were anything but encouraging in their results, and Sheridan has signally failed, either to reach Lynchburg *via* the Valley, or to shake off Early, so that he would be free to cross over to the East side of the Ridge and demonstrate from the Piedmont region. Burbridge, too, broke down very early in his advance from Southwestern Virginia; and it is not unlikely, in addition, that the unexpected exigencies presented by Hood's strategy in Georgia, and Price's triumphal march through Missouri, have diverted a large number of the reinforcements on which Grant relied. We are, therefore, not surprised to find the following paragraph in a letter from Washington to the Springfield *Republican*:

"The President has been over-cautious for a month, and General Grant is fully aware of the necessity for prudence *in view of the political situation*. General Grant is very anxious that Mr. Lincoln should be re-elected."

Before the late elections "the political situation" seemed to render it necessary that Grant should take the hazards of a desperate attempt to carry our defences, but the inference now is that it is deemed more prudent to rely, for whatever increase of vote may be necessary, upon the manipulatory arts so well understood by Yankee wire-workers, and upon the intimidation of bayonets and bastiles. As for battles, they have probably concluded that enough can be made out of Sheridran's empty and equivocal victories to suffice.

A meeting of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, will be held in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 10th day of November, ensuing.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE NORTH SIDE.

We are not to suppose Grant is permitting these radient October days to slip by in absolute silence. He is at work, and from certain intimations thrown out by his indiscreet pickets, the object of his labors is another holocaust like that which attended the explosion of the famous mind at Petersburg. There is a salient in our works on this side of the river known as Fort Johnston, and this seems to be the objective point of the Butcher's secret endeavors.—If he can only contrive to blow up this work, he fancies he will rush his army into the aperture and (avoiding the blunders which attended the former explosion,) flank Chaffin's and Johnston's before we are aware of it. If he succeeds, well and good; if he fail, all the better, for he will then have the felicity of seeing five or ten thousand more of his cattle slaughtered in the regular Confederate off-hand style.

Battery Harrison, now in the enemy's hands, is situated on a promontory of land which overlooks the plateau extending to the fortifications at Chaffin's Bluff; and this promontory affords a convenient screen to move troops behind previous to an assault. Here, then, is another point to be guarded, or we shall have a repetition of the sneaking Yankee performance at Spotsylvania Court-House, which cost us so much inconvenience in the early part of that memorable day, the 12th of May.

Of one thing we may rest assured, Grant will deliver his pre-election assault, cost what it may in hireling blood. Whether Butler's canal prove a success or failure, he must give this last blow. Nor is he anxious to avoid the consequences of this blow. To appease the apprehensions of his officers (he cares nothing about the men) who have a natural terror of rushing to certain death, he makes, or pretends to make, a great many preparations before an assault is ordered.—Hence the present delay. So soon as time enough has elapsed to justify another kicking against the pricks, he will be sure to hurl his men a last time against our breastworks.—In case no new mine is sprung, there will be on a sudden a deafening cannonade all along his line, under cover of which his veteran troops will be massed on our flanks or centre, and then will come the grand assault. He has gained so little at so heavy a cost in his late flank movements, that it is quite probable he will next assail some point on our right centre. Should a bloody butchery be the result, and he himself expects little else, we look to see him pack off a large portion of his army in some desperate wild goose expedition towards Weldon or the rear of Wilmington.

From Mr. McRae, whose refutation of the lying slanders of the correspondent of the New York *Times* appears in another column, we learn that about eighty of our men, consisting principally of veteran troops captured during the flank movement on the Darbytown road, were confined in the Dutch Gap canal and worked hard for ten hours a day. An enclosure was formed by placing rails upon the ground, and outside of that they were not allowed to go on penalty of being shot. At night they were placed in tents and kept there until morning. There was an intermission of one hour at mid day, to enable the prisoners to partake of a scant meal of coarse fare. The guard consisted of negroes, who conducted themselves with considerable propriety. Quite a number of fragments of shell from our batteries fell inside of the enclosure where our prisoners worked, but fortunately not a single man was injured.

We have no item of interest from the South-side to report.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM GEORGIA.

For the last few days the Macon papers have been boastfully hinting at an important movement that was about to take place in Georgia. Among the rest the *Intelligencer* was particularly jubilant. The article in that journal indicated plainly enough in what direction this movement would be made, but in the Macon correspondence of the Augusta *Register* we find something more definite. The writer says:

While Hood is operating on the State Road in Sherman's rear, and the enemy are looking after him, leaving Atlanta protected by a comparatively small force, a movement is on foot in this part of the country, which will doubtless wrench that city from their hands and make them regret the day they ever saw it. A column of six or ten thousand men thrown rapidly against Atlanta would certainly capture it and its garrison, which is believed to be very small. Where this column is to come from, I can't say—sufficient to know that it will not weaken Hood, and will be commanded by a gallant and skilful general who knows how and when to strike. It will be a death blow to Sherman's Georgia campaign, and will teach Yankee impudence a lesson in regard to Southern arms and Georgia's resolution. Everything for the early possession of Atlanta looks bright. Let the Atlanta exiles cheer up for they can soon return to their homes and firesides.

On Tuesday, October 18th, our army was at Blue Pond, in excellent marching order and fine spirits. Action was still the word, but in what direction general opinion indicated we will not state. Blue Pond is forty miles from Jacksonville, on the old stage road to Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee, and twenty-six miles from the latter point.

The Tennessee was reported pretty high, but slowly falling.

Gen. Beauregard, with several thousand reinforcements was met fourteen miles above Jacksonville.

The country through which the army has passed has been completely devastated by the Federals, and the people are suffering. Rations were freely devided, momentarily relieving necessities, but they have no prospect of succor when the army moves away. Heaven help them through the approaching winter.

The army has been well supplied with rations and clothing thus far. The only deficiency complained of by the men was a want of shoes. The weather thus far has been delightful, but the season should, spur the quartermaster's department to extraordinary exertions.

The new military telegraphic line was working to Coosa Friday, and it is expected to be completed to Blue Mountain and Jacksonville in a few days. The poles are already up to the terminus of the railroad.

The Montgomery Mail of Sunday publishes the following:

The notices which have reached us during the last few days from the front in regard to the operations on the Georgia State road are still confirmed. They leave no doubt of the success of Gen. Hood's movement as far as it has gone. Our information upon most of the points involved has proven quite correct, as we have no additions or corrections to make to our statements and opinions already published.

The departure of Gen. Beauregard from Jacksonville, with other movements of a character not prudent to be named, convey the impression that our march is still onward and we have the best possible reason for believing that certain of our speculations, which failed to find the favor they deserved, will yet be verried as to the crossing of the Tennessee river.

The whereabouts of Sherman is not precisely known A portion of his army is at Kingston. A large portion is thought to be near Rome. Scouts repost he himself was in Chattanooga on the 13th.

From the Richmond Examiner.

From the Valley---Address of General Early to His Army.

From an officer who arrived last night direct from the Valley, we have some late advices from General Early's command.

Our informant left the army on Monday morning. At that time Early's forces were at New Market, and all was quiet. The enemy had shown no disposition to press him, and our forces were quietly resting and recuperating from the wear and tear of the last battle.

Our informant says that the accounts of the late battle are very much exaggerated, and that our army has not sustained half the disaster represented in the accounts which have been published. Our whole loss in prisoners, he says, will not exceed two hundred; our killed and wounded six or seven hundred: and our loss of artillery, aggregately, some twenty-three pieces. This is the sum total of the losses sustained by our army.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. We learn from sources worthy of the highest credit that Sheridan is known to have certainly lost six thousand. In the early part of the fight his men fell before the fire of our troops like grain before the sickle.

We hear that General Ramseur, after being wounded, fell into the enemy's hands through a piece of indiscretion on the part of the ambulance driver. On being ordered to turn out from the road by an officer, the driver thoughtlessly replied that he couldn't do it—that he "had a Major General in his ambulance." No sooner were the words said than the enemy pounced upon the ambulance and made a prisoner of General Ramseur. He was shot in the shoulder, and died soon after falling into the hands of the Yankees.

Notwithstanding the reverse our army met with in the late battle, we are assured that the men are in fine spirits, and ready for another brush with the enemy. All the stragglers were rapidly coming in. General Early has issued the following address to his army, which we are enabled to give this morning. It is to be read to his army to-day:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 22, 1864.

Soldiers of the Army of the Valley:

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, one thousand and five hundred prisoners, a numer of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortigcation of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielded to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrive the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades, you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of James river; and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things.—Arouse yourselves then to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged! Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor, the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon, for his private use, is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he that is ladened with rich spoils, gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehavior of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger, I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the cause of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and ensure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them, and the men must follow that example. Fellow-soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant General.

Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur.

We were fain to indulge the hope that the death of this gallant officer might prove untrue; but alas, we have to record his loss to our cause as a melancholy fact. Not being conversant with his history ourselves, we copy the following from the *Conservative* of this city:

Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, the telegraph announces, died of his wound received in the late fight in the Valley, on the 20th inst., in the hands of the enemy. We make the announcement with deep regret. He was a native of Lincoln county, a graduate of West Point, and an accomplished officer. He was among the first to resign his position in the old army, and tendered his services to President Davis before this his native State joined the Confederacy. Not meeting with the encouragement he anticipated, in a short time he tendered his services to Gov. Ellis, and was at once elected Captain of the Ellis Light Artillery, just then organized in this city. No man in the service was better qualified for the position. He felt great pride in his company, most of whom were anxious to excel. He remained with the company for twelve months, rendering it by his energy, skill and discipline, one of the most efficient batteries in the service. This it has proven itself since on many a well fought field under the command of Capt. B. C. Manly of this city, his successor. About this time he was made a Colonel, then Brig. Gen., and although very young, he soon took high position for his gallantry in the field and for his skill in the management of troops. At Chancellorsville his brigade under his lead, gained imperishable glory, and its leader the plaudits of his seniers. He was made Major General some months ago, in which position he distinguished himself, until by some error in the orders or intelligence received, his fame for a brief space suffered from a blunder, but subsequently it was proved he was not blamable. Upon the fall of the gallant Maj. Gen. Rodes he was placed in command of his division, a position he had desired on account of his attachment to his old brigade, which was in that division. He was gallantly leading his division when he fell in the late battle in the Valley, mortally wounded in the bowels, and was left in the hands of the enemy. He lived but a short time and expired it is said on the 20th inst.—He leaves a devoted young widow and infant child, we learn, to mourn the loss of a fond husband, and the State one of the best officers for his age that it has produced. Gen. Ramseur we believe was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. The army and the country lament his death.

WILMINGTON.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Tuesday, says it has information which leaves little doubt that the fleet which has been collecting for some time at Old Point, has already sailed ostensibly in the direction of that city, its officers openly proclaiming Wilmington as their destination. If so, and it appears to be quite likely that it is so, we will hear of them ere long off our coast.

New Advertisements.

See notices of Houses for Rent and to be sold, at Yanceyville, N. C.; also, the Farm offered for sale by W. S. Mason, Esq., twelve miles from this city. The sections of country and the property also, render these notices worthy the attention of Refugees and Capitalists.

Also, the useful articles advertised by Messrs. Creech & Litchford, the well known Auction and Commission House of this city.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I am told that a correspondent of the New York *Times* has reported that I made a speech to my fellow-prisoners at Dutch Gap, telling them that our punishment was deserved, and that I had seen captive negroes at work on our fortifications under fire. A contradiction of this report will be unnecessary to those who know me. I doubted even the propriety of noticing such a calumny.

But as there are many ignorant of my name and character, I have thought it best to ask space in your paper for an emphatic denial of the story. I never saw any such prisoners at work any where, and never made any such speech. The whole is an unmitigated falsehood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD McRAE.

POTATOES BY THE YARD.—Mr. D. T Boney, of Duplin county, North Carolina, has sent us a "Bermuda" Potatoe which is 36 inches long, but we call a yard for short. It is a queer looking affair—looks like a big pudding, or a sausage, or a "snaik," or almost anything else than a civilized and christian sweet potatoe. We intend to cook a *foot* or *two* tomorrow.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We have been *shown* a Potatoe by the yard long also, but somebody else did the cooking. We were permitted only the *sight* of it.

We learn that Gen. J. G Martin has been ordered to make his headquarters at this place, and that he will accordingly move in a day or two.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Proclamation from President Davis.

RICHMOND, Oct. 26.—The President has issued a Proclamation, appointing the Sixteenth day of November, as a day to be especially dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The President invokes the people of the Confederate States to assemble on that day at their respective places of public worship, to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father for deliverance and peace.

The Enemy Moving around Petersbur.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The enemy are reported moving in heavy force, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, this morning, on our extreme right, and heavy skirmishing going on since sunrise, seven miles below here, between Weldon and the South side railroad.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The enemy, with a force of cavalry, artillery, and three corps of infantry, second, fifth and 9th, moved this morning by detour on our extreme right, driving in our cavalry and occupying Boydon plantation near Burgess' mill, seven miles below here. Our forces were disposed to meet them. Considerable fighting ensued between 4 o'clock and night. The enemy at night still held the Plank road, and we have captured about sixty prisoners from the second corps. This move places the enemy further from the South Side Road than they were before. Fighting not ended.

The Enemy in Motion Around Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—Heavy skirmishing commenced at an early hour this morning on the Darbytown, and Charles City roads. It is reported that a large force of Yankees crossed to the north of James river last night. Cannonading distinctly heard here during the forenoon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—The enemy advanced in heavy force on the north side to-day and made several assaults on our lines and were signally repulsed with heavy loss. Five hundred prisoners already brought in. Our loss insignificant.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—New York papers of the 25th contain intelligence from Kansas City of the 24th, which says that a courier just from the front, reports Price in full retreat, closely pursued by the Yankee forces. When the courier left, the enemy was twenty-five miles from Kansas City.

Advices from Bermuda of the 17th, report Brame and associates, who burned the Roanoke, were on trial. The court refused to bail them.

Nothing from Sherman.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—European advices of the 14th, say the U. S. frigate Niagara had seized a vessel under Spanish colors, suspected of being a blockade runner.

Semmes left Liverpool on the 13th, with eight officers and a hundred men, to take command of the privateer Ranger at Madeira.

An insurrection had broken out in Algeria against the French, extending to the cabinet. A crisis is eminent in Vienna. The New Zealand Chief has submitted unconditionally to England.

Confederate Cotton Loan has advanced at Liverpool. Cotton market dull, at a decline of 2d. Bread stuffs dull.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—A Flag of truce boat arrived yesterday. Gen. Page and a large number of Fort Morgan prisoners were sent north, and Fort Gaines prisoners, awaiting exchange.

The New Orleans Era of the 12th, announces the arrival of a large number of federal prisoners at the mouth of Red river. The federals are strongly fortifying Morganzea. Admiral Porter has gone north to take command of the north Pacific squadron. Farragut beleived still in Mobile. [What nonsense.—EDS. CON.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

20 Dozen 12 and 14 inch Mill Saw Files.
10 " 12 " 14 " Horse-Shoe Rasps.
100 Hand-Saw Files.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 28-d4t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

FOR SALE.

4-4 Bro. Sheeting, by the bale or piece.
N. C. Gray Cassimeres.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 27-d4t Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

FOR SALE.—1 Herring's Fire-Proof SAFE, large size.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 28-d4t Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

FOR SALE.

A snug LITTLE FARM, 12 miles from Raleigh, containing 200 acres. One-third in cultivation—the balance in Oak, Hickory and Pine wood. The improvements consist of an ordinary frame Dwelling with four rooms—a good Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. Apply early to

oct 28-d3t* W. S. MASON.

A HOME FOR A REFUGEE IN YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

WILL BE RENTED for the ensuing year, on the 8th day of November next, (it being Superior Court week,) a large and commodious House, with ten Rooms, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Negro double Cabins, Ice-House, and Well in the yard; a large and fertile Garden, sufficient for a large family.

Possession given on day of renting. Bond and security required.

JAS. POTEAT,
THOS. J. WOMACK,
oct 28-d3t WM. LEA.

*** Richmond Enquirer insert three times and forward account.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

The subscriber offers for sale a large and convenient HOTEL and LOT, fronting the Court-House. Said Hotel contains twenty-two Rooms, with fire-place in each, Dining Room one hundred feet long, Smoke-House, Kitchen, &c., large Stable and Corn-House, Well of good water on the lot.—Said lot contains about four acres of Land. The garden is a very productive one. This is the only Hotel in the place and offers inducements to any one desiring to enter the business, or invest their money.

JAS. POTEAT,
oct 27-d3t Near Yanceyville, N. C.

*** Richmond Enquirer copy three times and forward account.